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# The Raymond Rustler

A PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF RAYMOND

Call at King's  
Store and look  
at the best stock

VOL. 7.

RAYMOND, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1909

No. 64

## The Mormon People and Salt Lake City

The Canadian Courier Contains an Article Describing Impressions Made upon a Party visiting Salt Lake.

The last Canadian Courier contains an article describing the impressions made upon a party of Epworth Leaguers from Canada by a visit to Salt Lake City. We note with satisfaction the spirit of fairness manifest and feel that our readers will recognize the same generous commentary that is characteristic of Canada and the Canadian press.

The writer, Rev. Ernest Richards, B. D. says:

"Nothing happens but the unexpected. We were delayed at various points or hurried away in undue haste, but nevertheless our arrival in Salt Lake City might easily have been no more important to us than the coming of a letter. We were in time for the Mormon service of which more anon.

To assume that one could enter Salt Lake City without prepossession were impossible. Were that the case then it had been a delightful surprise which awaited us on Sunday July 18th—the ominous 18th. As it was it came quite up to our expectations. Salt Lake City is a metropolis set in a crater of hills; when judged topographically it bears many points of resemblance to Jerusalem; and the Jordan River joining fresh water Lake Utah with Salt Lake—the Galilee and Dead Sea of the American Zion—does nothing to emphasize this impression. Some little modification of eulogy, however, may be permitted.

There can be little question that the described grandeur of the mountain scenery in the Western United States (grand as it really is) owes not a little to the fact that the men who first described it alighted upon it after months of weary travel across the most arid, uninviting prospects on the American continent. It is distinctly Uncle Sam's forte to pass high down descriptions on and on. These descriptions are not so much untrue as over emphasized and lacking in discrimination. So with Salt Lake City. Considering its environment its approaches, its history, it is a marvel, and the men who laid its foundations, polygamists, had life in their blood and fire in their bones. But judged by cold blood and from a fresh point of view, then Salt Lake City, apart from its distinctly Mormon features, might easily be a section thought because the combined resemblance struck me at the time.

Quite apart from Mormonism, is its clean house; streets, its streams of cooling water, its clean modern-

ate priced restaurants and its unique topographical situation.

The population of Salt Lake is 110,000, composed largely of Mormons with a strong Gentile minority. Notwithstanding what I have written above, it is impossible to separate the city from Mormonism. The temple strikes you on approach; the very streets bear legends as "Zion's Co-Operative Store," and thanks to Mormon thrift and industry, there is little of poverty in its streets. What Rome may be to the Catholic, Salt Lake City is to Mormon.

The visit had many interesting and unique features. In the first place, the writer wore the British Fourth; many moons has he spent in Uncle Sam's country. Many Fourth's he has suffered from Mormon prostration, but for the time in his life he has had the courage to wear his own British flag truly God is true to Israel.

The whole of the Canadian Epworth Leaguers attended the afternoon services in Mormon tabernacle, which must by no means be confounded with the Mormon temple, the holy of holies into which no Gentile may enter, the sacred sanctuaries of the Latter Day Saints. It was "timed" to see that some years since a Roman Catholic priest found admittance by guile; but as Kipling says, that is another story.

The idea of nearly a hundred Canadian Protestants attending a Mormon service on the Fourth of July, wearing British flags, was not unique, at least novel and exceptional.

The music was superb, Professor McLellan is a perfect master of the instrument. It was difficult at one time to persuade our friends that the air was being carried by the organ and not by a human voice; at one point it was like the wailing of an angel; at another like the spirit brooding over the waters. Purely personal impressions have a limited value, but not withstanding my numerous visits to St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, I know no organ recital which impressed me quite so much.

I paid particular attention to the prayer by Elder H. J. Cannon. It began with Our Father and ended in the name of Jesus Christ; it had special distinctive feature, but the first part of the address may be worthy of a brief summary.

The speaker stated that 60 years before Christ a certain prophet mentioned in the Book of Mormon, prophesied that Columbus would discover a great continent, still inhabited by a remnant of the race to which the prophet belonged. This remnant was the Indian. "The discovery of this continent by Columbus was divinely inspired." In order to find a home for religious refugees—namely the Pilgrim Fathers, and subsequently for other persecuted sects. He also suggested that they, the Mormons, considered the United States constitution as inspired; just what he meant by inspiration one could not divine. Beyond this point the address might very naturally have flowed from the lips of an American Methodist Sunday School superintendent, except that the emphasis laid the loyalty of the Mormons to American laws and institutions. Polygamy was left severely alone.

The acoustic properties of the tabernacle are beyond praise. It has not a single nail in its construction. Its services are conducted with a solemnity and reverence worthy of emulation by Canadian Methodists.

The Temple is built of solid stone

## Raymond's Future Assured.

The town has a Pure Spring Water Supply equal to the Best. Excellent Manufacturing Prospects. An \$80,000 Waterworks System to be Installed. Centre of the Greatest Farming District in the WEST.

## College Should be Apart from the University.

Irrigation Convention Unanimous for Separation of the Two Bodies

At the final session [in Lethbridge] the matter of Alberta's proposed Agricultural College was discussed and the following motion passed:

"That in view of the growing importance of irrigation and the enormous investment in irrigated lands it is the opinion of this convention that the agricultural college of the Province of Alberta should be located at a point where the necessary area of irrigable lands can be included in the college farm in order that instruction may be given students in the practice and theory of the artificial application of water to crops."

W. J. Tregillus of Calgary who moved the motion said that in Alberta we have immense areas of irrigable lands and have spent and are spending great sums of money in irrigation projects. Thousands of people are coming to live on these lands. People who live on irrigated lands remain there being contented and prosperous where the element of risk is entirely eliminated. The settlers therefore who come to these irrigated lands in Alberta are not educated in irrigation and need education on this subject. Any agricultural college that is established without having facilities for this branch of knowledge and training will be sadly lacking in its whole duty.

"It is in the interests of every one in Alberta for it is patent to

all that the consumer trends very closely to the heels of the producer and their relations are very closely bound together. Irrigation will help very much in advanced farming and the time is past when any one can be a farmer whether he is educated or not. Agriculture as it is today gives full scope for the untrained and cleverest of men.

There is nothing better for a community than compact communities such as are in irrigated districts, where the people can enjoy every modern convenience and pleasure. It is the duty of citizenship to try and get such communities. It is thus seen that the larger interests of the province will be furthered by giving the people a chance to get education in farming by irrigation at an agricultural college.

R. W. Pilling in the absence of C. F. P. Conville, briefly seconded the resolution. He expressed the belief in the inspirational work of an agricultural college and for that reason thought it better to have it separated from any other college one for that reason thought it better to have it separated from any other college or university. Irrigation is a very important branch of agriculture in Alberta and it would be a mistake not to include it in the theoretical and practical work of the agricultural college.

—Lethbridge News.

## Charms of the Sunny South and It's People

Rev. J. J. Cameron, of our town, while in the East Writes Glowing of the Possibilities of the South.

Writing to the Ogdensburg Journal, Mr. Cameron has the following to say for the Sunny South and its people.

Having just returned from a brief holiday from the "Last Great West" and believing that some of your numerous readers are seeking information regarding its present prospects and progress, I take the liberty of sending you these impressions regarding "Sunny Alberta," where we have resided for the past two years, where not a few from St. Lawrence country have gone and are still going, and which we believe is destined to be the banner Province of the West. It is true that British Columbia has a greater variety of resources of forest, mine, river and fruit valley, but Alberta embraces the greatest wheat as well as coal-producing area, for it is now a well-established fact that for hundreds of miles north of Edmonton, the present capital, including the great Peace river valley, the soil is unrivalled for fertility and the climate milder than places much farther south. That is largely due to the Chinook wind, as it is called, which comes from the Pacific Ocean and passing through the gorges of the Rockies descends and overspreads the plains beneath, being the general warmth of spring wherever it blows. That great valley with its adjacent plains is yet to be the home of teeming millions, and judging from the tide of immigration which in the time of the day is not far distant when the prediction shall be fulfilled. The climate in Southern Alberta is, as we would naturally expect, milder and dryer than northern. The Chinook as it descends from the Rockies becomes dryer as well as warmer by the force of friction at the rate of one degree in every 100 feet. To prevent the ill results of long drought the irrigation system has been introduced which by means of ditches extending in various directions conveys the water from the rivers to the most distant farms and arid lands. Some of the most successful farmers, however, maintain that even in the driest

season irrigation is not necessary if the plowing is deep and the soil is properly cultivated. The Mormons who chiefly occupy what has been called the "Mormon Belt" in southern Alberta, were the first to introduce irrigation into this part of Canada, having been long familiar with the system in Utah, whence they emigrated some twenty years ago. They make capital pioneers and on the whole law-abiding citizens, despite the prejudice which in some quarters exists against them.

A short time ago these people were accused of being implicated in an attempt at lynch law in a western town which, unfortunately, was widely circulated in some of our papers as a fact. It proved to be a gross misrepresentation, the object apparently being to excite prejudices against the Mormon people by an undesirable class of non-Mormons who were largely responsible for the so-called riot. Such glaring cases of misrepresentation should be sternly condemned by every true patriot, by every one who desires to see the different kinds of people who enter our land naturalized and assimilated and who when assimilated shall become important factors in the moral and material development of the nation. This last year has witnessed the influx of a settlement of Japs into southern Alberta who are chiefly employed in the cultivation of beets which forms an important industry in that part of the Province, the beets being used for the manufacture of sugar in Raymond where is located the largest beet sugar factory in the West. The Japs make active and industrious workmen and bid fair to surpass the newly-arrived Englishman in the quality of his work. We confess that we have little sympathy with the prejudice which exists in some minds against the Jap and Chinaman who land upon our shores, and who when fairly dealt with have proven themselves to be peaceable and law-abiding citizens, when we realize that China is awakening from the slumber of ages and, like Japan, is destined in the near future to become a great world-power and even now is furnishing a market for our wheat. It is surely a very shortsighted policy which would prompt us to antagonize

(Continued on Page 4)

## Raymond Opera House

Coming Attractions

August 20th, Jeanne Russell Company

"The American Girl"  
Popular Prices

H. Craven & Co. August 27th, "Little Ruby"

## Opening Announcement OF THE Alberta Lumber and Hardware Co. Ltd.

The above firm have opened up a yard in Raymond and will carry a full stock of all kinds of Lumber and Building Material

Call in and See Our Stock

YARDS

One Block West of Broadway, on First Street North.







# Raymond Rustler

Published every Friday morning at Raymond

Subscription \$1.00 per year, payable in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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All orders for circulating contract advertising must be handed in writing to the office.

OTTO L. CARR  
Editor and Publisher

Friday, Aug 20, 1909

Charms of Sunny Alberta  
(Continued from page 1)

nize these races and by our unfair treatment to cause them to form an unfavorable impression of our Christian civilization to which they are being attracted and whose blessings they seem so anxious to receive and enjoy. There are two or three pregnant facts that go to justify the glowing predictions which have been made regarding the West. The first is, the entrance of the right kind of settler. During the last year through a better enforcement of our immigration laws, we are receiving a better class of settlers from Britain, Eastern Canada and the United States, able-bodied, intelligent and industrious men—men better adapted to the conditions which obtain in a new country.

Seventy thousand have emigrated during the past year from the United States, bringing with them \$4 is estimated \$70,000,000; men possessing the sterling qualities which distinguish the Anglo-Saxon wherever found. There is an increasing number of settlers from Eastern Canada who, intellectually and morally, shall form a valuable acquisition in exploiting the resources of the West. The West is specially the land of promise for the young man, for the surplus population of the older Provinces or States, who, in the East, where the population is dense, the struggle for existence is keen and land scarce and dear, seek an outlet for their industry or energy. Another fact is the construction of new railways affording cheaper rates for freight and passengers, and better facilities for transportation. Railway monopoly has been in the past a hindrance to the development of the West. The result has been exorbitant rates and difficult transportation. But this, of late, is being remedied by the construction of new lines of railways running East and West, North and South, bringing markets nearer, reducing expenses and insuring higher prices and larger profits. Another fact is the abolition of land monopolies which is gradually taking place, resulting in the placing of lands on the market and bringing in a larger number of settlers. The Kerr company, an enterprising American company from St. Paul and Minneapolis, has done much in this direction, having recently bought up large tracts of land and sold them at gain in good sized farms, at reasonable rates, to incoming settlers. The result is that where a few years ago we might travel miles and gaze upon a large tract of land held by speculators with no buildings, to meet the

eye or other sign of cultivation, we now see comfortable homes dotting the land on every hand, cheering evidence of cultivation, progress and prosperity. The land is for the people and the sooner the broad fertile plains of the West are wrested from the grasp of the land shark and occupied by men who intend to cultivate the soil and thus add to productive forces of society, the better for the people and the country. The most pressing need of the West is population of the right quality. There are 60,000,000 acres of arable land in the Western Provinces, only one-thirtieth part of which is under cultivation. It is expected that the wheat yield this year will be 133,000,000 bushels, but it is only when the whole vast wheat producing area of the West is occupied by the right class of settlers—by an industrious, moral, intelligent, law-abiding people—that our brightest hopes regarding the West shall be realized, when Canada shall become the granary of the British Empire and when even tea republic on the south shall supply a market for the products of her fields and forests.

JOHN J. CAMERON.

The government estimate of the grain yield for Alberta is 29,247,742 bushels from 906,180 acres under cultivation.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND EMIGRATION.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter section of arable Dominion land in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion land agency or sub agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm or at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along side his homestead. Price \$300 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from the date of homestead entry including the time required to earn homestead patents; and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homesteaded right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of 3 years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

Coal—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of 21 years renewal at an annual rental of \$1 per acre not more than 2,500 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

W. W. COOK.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
A. B. Unauthorized publication of this ad. will not be paid.

## Teams Wanted

To break and put into crop 1000 acres, 3 miles from Spring Coulee. \$4.00 for breaking \$2.00 for disking four times, 30c for harrowing twice and 50c for drilling. Write S. M. DUDLEY, of Spring Coulee, or phone between 11 and 12 o'clock any day.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss  
Lucas county.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. Frank J. Cheney sworn before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.  
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.  
Solely by all Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## Subscribe For the Rustler.

One of the Best Weeklies published in South. We try to give you the Home News, news of your own town.

She.. Rustler Should be in every Home in Raymond

We Have the Binder Twine on the market

The Deering Standard @ Manila

At prices that cannot be beat anywhere

10c AND 12c

We also carry Webber Wagons and Tudhope Carriages

Repair work a Specialty  
Leave your orders at

HAWKINS'S  
Blacksmith Shop

## The Model

A New and Up-to-date Ice Cream Parlor in Raymond where dainty dishes can be served to suit the most delicate taste.

Call in and let us convince you that we are right.

### Ice Cream

Strawberry, Vanilla, also Cream Sodas, six flavors.

### Sundies 15c Dishes

David Harum, Buster Brown, Sunny Jim, Great West and King Edward.

Best selection of Fresh Fruit in town. Apples 4 lbs. for 25c. Oranges, Lemons, Peanuts, etc.  
B. A. AMOS, Proprietor

## BREAD

I make the Best Bread Canada, and sell 4 medium sized loaves for 25c.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.  
TAI KEE.

### FOR SALE

MAN OR WOMAN—My South African Veteran Bounty Land Certificate, issued by the Department of Interior, Ottawa; good for 320 Acres of any Dominion Land open for entry in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba. Any person over the age of 18 years, MAN OR WOMAN, can acquire this land with this Certificate. For immediate sale \$750.00. Phone, write, or wire

L. E. TELFORD,  
131 Shuter Street, TORONTO  
Phone. Min 3066.

### FOR FURNITURE

of all kinds and all interior woodwork  
Just Use CAMPBELL'S  
The Original  
VARNISH  
STAIN  
Good for floors too  
your dealer sells it  
CARPENTER-MORTON CO. BOSTON  
In stock and for sale by  
The Raymond Mercantile Co. Ltd.

## PINE TAR SOAP

Unsurpassed for the bath and for the washing of the washing of the hair. We are selling these excellent goods at 10c a bar, or 3 bars for a 25c.

## FORMALIN

We carry a full stock of formalin of guaranteed strength, and offer it in any quantity to suit purchaser.  
MCDUFFEE BROS. & WILLIAMS. DRUGGISTS

## Peoples' Meat Market

Nice Sugar Cured Hams & Bacon. Also Corned Beef.

ICE FOR SALE

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THE PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET

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C. D. FOX - - Raymond

## FARMERS

Carload of Binder Twine at Prices to suit the Purchasers

We have just received another large shipment of dry goods and are prepared to supply your every want in this department.

Our grocery and hardware departments are ever stocked with the best goods and prices right.

Now is the time to buy your Massey-Harris binder and mower at moderate prices and easy terms.

Call in and examine our Stock.

If you live out of town Write us.

O'Brien Nalder Co.

The Corner Store

Phone 13.

Do Business-like Advertising and Obtain the Best Results.

## ORIGIN OF WHIST.

The Game Was First Called Trumps and Afterward Trump.

What was first called trump, a name which was afterward corrupted into trump. The eighth century, or whist in its primitive form, is the whole object of the game being to win tricks by leading high cards or by trumping. Then came the era of Hoyle, which may be said to have lasted from 1720 to 1850 and taught players to think not only of their own hands, but of the hands also, and to take advantage of the positions of the cards in them. Hoyle also taught that trumps might be more profitably employed than in simple trumping and showed that they might be used to disarm the adversary and to obtain secondary advantage in trick making by other suits of less apparent power. It was not until 1850 that the philosophy of the game was laid down, and the origin of the new movement was a host of young men at Cambridge. England, known as the Little Whist school. This body left records of its games, but no one thought of making the game known until 1851. Coherence in the system of play was still wanting, and was supplied in 1854 with Dr. Polo's essay on the theory of the modern scientific whist.

## THE ART OF EATING.

Food Must Please the Mind as Well as the Palate.

Physiology has established the physiological importance of the mental state on digestion, having shown, for instance, that deliriousness, excitement, and of gastric juice as soon as they are perceived by the eye, even before they are eaten.

The food must not only be palatable, but must be served in an attractive manner—the dishes, table decorations, etc.

In eating we must take time to chew the food thoroughly. This service is a double purpose—first, through the act of mastication the corner particles of food are broken up, second, more saliva is secreted and is thoroughly mixed with the food. The digestion of starch is thus materially aided, and the proteins are made more easily assimilable to the action of the gastric juice.

Water should accompany each meal. It increases the appetite and the movement of food.

After eating we should rest a little while before returning to work—Dr. Max Etkin in Medical Record.

## A DIFFICULT PENANCE.

Irish Pilgrims to the Shellfish Rocks.

Ten miles off the coast of Kerry, in the west of Ireland, lie the Shellfish rocks, one of which has been for years the scene of a difficult penance. A six-day fast leads up to the summit, where the rocks, 700 feet over must be climbed before the summit is reached. Where stood the ruins of St. Finian's monastery and a cross of St. Michael. Here on the anniversary of St. Michael devotees risk their lives in performing their devotions. First, they have to squeeze themselves through the Needle's Eye, a tunnel in the rock fifteen feet long, the passing up which is the most arduous of the penance. Then they creep on all fours up the Sides of Pain, on whose smooth surface one false step is fatal; then, getting outside the Spindle, a rock 1200 feet above the Atlantic and projecting some ten feet, each pilgrim must "ride a cock horse" to St. Michael's cross, say a Father and mother and shuffle back as best he can.

## Home.

A mother sent her twelve-year-old daughter to the pork butcher with money to purchase a ham. "Tell him that I want a ham exactly like the last two I bought," she said, and when the little lady arrived at the shop she delivered the message thus: "Mr., mamma says she wants another ham of the same log as the last two I bought." How many of us wish that when we accidentally pick up a first rate ham the same log could be on producing its like for time and eternity! As the butcher says: "Thank you, my dear, we may have 'em all for a month or two,"—then they suddenly get tough and dry and hard and altogether disappointing."

## Antiquity of Beer.

The ancient Egyptians understood and practiced the art of brewing several centuries before the Christian era. It was also the ancient Greeks. Sparta and Athens made a fermented drink from wheat, which was used in wine under the name cerea, and also in Gaul. Tacitus tells us that in his day, about 100 A. D., beer was the common beverage and that the Germans understood how to convert barley into malt. Six hundred years later Charlemagne gave orders that the best beer should always accompany his court.

## A Continuous Bank.

"Billions receive very proud of the fact that he has a bank account." "Yes, it has developed him into a financier of the continuous type." "How is that?" "He checks his money out just for the pleasure of putting it back again."

## A "Protection" Wedding Gift.

Dear—Oh, we had a delightful wedding and received so many silver presents. Ruby—That was fine. And did your father give something in silver too? Dear—No, he gave me a bottle of acid to test the other presents with.

It doesn't take any gift to grumble—Chicago Tribune.

## OLD GOA THE GOLDEN

ITS SITE IS NOW ONLY A WAST—THE GRASSY TOMB.

One Once Landed Port—see City to India, a Magnificent Wonder in the Masterpiece of Art the Temple of St. Francis Xavier.

It was said that during the prosperous times of the Portuguese in India Goa could not have seen a piece of iron in any merchant's house, but all gold and silver. They coined immense quantities of the precious metals and used to make pieces of workmanship in them for exportation. The very officers carried themselves by sea on mure.

But then at last came the revolution, which celebrated its terrible and deadly rise with more fervor and vehemence at Goa than in any other place. Their study, persecution, and war with the Dutch, disturbances arising from an unsettled government, and, above all, the slow but sure workings of the shortsighted policy of the Portuguese in interfering and identifying themselves with the Hindus of the west coast, made her fall as rapid as her rise.

In less than a century, and a half after the Goa had landed on the Indian shore the splendor of Goa had departed forever. The inhabitants had fled upon the desolated precincts of the city, and in 1758 the vicery transferred his quarters from the ancient capital to Panaji, about eight miles distant. Soon afterward, the religious orders were expelled, leaving their magnificent convents and churches all but utterly deserted, and the population was suppressed upon the ruins of the British government.

The place is now a grassy plain, terrible. But still the first well built city of this olden city, and its modeling splendors are reminiscent of the splendor of the past. The ruins which once surrounded there. As we enter the ancient city, we find a broad road, lined with a double row of trees and faced with stone, a more suggestive scene of desolation can hardly be conceived. Everything around them with melancholy associations, the very remains of the trees and masonry of the waves sound like a dirge for the departed grandeur of a city.

Following the main road of ruins a solitary gateway flanks the entrance to the Strada Diretta, the straight street to the old fortress above all the streets in Goa are laid out in curvilinear form. It was through this portal, surrounded by the figures of St. Catherine and Vasco da Gama that the vicery appointed vicery of Goa passed in triumphal procession to the palace.

Behind the gate a level road, once a populous thoroughfare, leads to the Terni di Santa, a large square from the Primate, or Cathedral, of St. Catherine, who became the patron saint of Goa when the place was captured by Albuquerque on the day of her festival. Groves of coconut palms and mango trees now inclose the ground once covered by forests of bora. There, the bare life and the ruins of the old place are dead. Kites and crows feast the crumbling walls which once surrounded with the banners of the dance, and amidst but a few old monks and nuns keeps vigil until its destination today.

But Goa possesses one treasure of great interest. This is the tomb of Francis Xavier, the great Jesuit missionary to the east. It is to be found in the Church of San Joao. It is a masterpiece of art which is lost to all but the casual visitor to old Goa. Some have ventured to suggest that no other monument in India or even in Asia except the Taj Mahal can equal it. It is built of rich marble of various colors. The lowest stage is of red and purple Jasper and Carrara alabaster adorned with intricate carvings. The middle stage is of green and yellow Jasper decorated with beautiful bronze plates representing incidents in the life of the saint. The highest of the three stages is surrounded by a railing of red Jasper and with white marble. The monuments being figures of angels, while its middle portion is graced with columns elegantly carved. Along intervening spaces are surrounded by arches showing further incidents in the life of the saint. The frieze of the four lateral columns are of black stone and the pilasters of yellow Jasper. Surrounding this last stage lies the tomb of the saint, a gorgeous receptacle embellished with many exquisite specimens of relief work. The figure of silver depicting around the complete adornment of the shrine. It is a worthy relic of Goa's departed glory.

The bell of the Augustinian convent still hangs from its tower and still above this city of ghosts, and it is impossible to forget the effect of the deep mournful notes as they strike upon the ear. Never was heard a more beautiful or more sadly mournful summons than that which calls in vain from the towers of the Augustinians to the forsaken and solitary city.

It is all summed up in the eloquent apostrophe of Sherv: "Goa the golden, exists no more; Goa, where the aged Dr. Gama closed his glorious life; Goa where the immortal Coenosa sang and suffered. It is now out a vast and gray tomb, and it seems as if its this and gloomy population of priests and friars were only spared to die silent victims for its departed souls."

NOTE: It is hereby given that after the Thirty-First Day of July, 1909, no more Wolf Bounty warrants will be issued in payment of bounty on prairie wolves. GEO. HARCOURT, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, June 12, 1909.

## Dear Sir, Mind



that Spring time is coming. For him you have plans at work for a new building. If so, have you considered all material wanted

## A Thought About Lumber

in the direction of our lumber yard, may lead us to the saving of a lot of money. Besides, the goodness of the lumber we would deliver is a matter of time importance.

ROGERS-CUNNINGHAM LUMBER CO.

C.W. LAMB, Local Manager

## CHURCH SERVICES

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

Sunday Services:

Sunday School at 10 a.m. Afternoon Service at 2 p.m. Evening Service at 7:30 p.m. All are welcome

JOHN F. ANDERSON, Bishop

## Presbyterian Church

Sunday Services:

Raymond 7:30 p.m. Sunday School 10:30 a.m. Wednesday Eve. Lecture 8 p.m. Magrath 2 p.m. All are welcome to these services

JOHN J. CAMERON, M.A., Pastor

## GO TO

Frank Brown's

FOR

Up-to-Date Groceries of all Kinds.

Everything is New & Fresh

All Kinds of Fresh Fruit in Season Always.

Also a Complete line of Confectionery

Best Ice Cream and cold drinks in the TOWN.

We serve Meals at All Hours. Give us a Call, and let us show you our Goods, we give Satisfaction

Cancellation of Wolf Bounty

NOTE: It is hereby given that after the Thirty-First Day of July, 1909, no more Wolf Bounty warrants will be issued in payment of bounty on prairie wolves.

GEO. HARCOURT, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, June 12, 1909.

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